116001

12/18/73

DATA REVIEW NUMBER: (ES) E-1

TEST: Avian 8-day dietary LC_{50} (Waterfowl)

CHEMICAL: DOWCO 233 (Triclopyr) = Technical Triclopyr DJZ

TEST SPECIES: Mallard

REGISTRANT: Dow Chemical Co. (Test conducted by Chemical Biology Research, Dow Chemical Co.)

DATE OF TEST: 18 Dec 73

ACCESSION NO.: 229783

EVALUATION CATEGORY: Invalid

CATEGORY REPAIRABILITY: No

RESULTS:

(1) 8-day LC_{50} > 5,000 ppm.

(2) No mortality at three test concentrations (500, 1,000, and 1,500 ppm).

(3) Food consumption of test birds on 500 and 1,000 ppm treatments during days 2-4 of study was comparable to control group. Test birds on 5,000 ppm treatment consumed approximately half as much food as control birds during the same 4-day period.

(4) Test birds on 500 and 1,000 ppm treatments gained weight at approximately the same rate as control birds during the 8-day study. Test birds on 5,000 ppm treatment gained approximately one-third as much weight as control birds during the 5-day exposure to the treatment diet.

ADDITIONAL TEST DATA: Three birds were treated at each of the three toxicant concentrations.

EVALUATION CATEGORY RATIONALE: This study was classified Invalid because:

(1) The percent active ingredient in the test material was not reported.

(2) An insufficient number of birds was tested at each concentration level. (NOTE: In the bobwhite quail 8-day dietary test, a significant number

of birds died during the last 4 days of study (33%). Apparently the reduced food consumption and lower weight gain observed among treatment-birds resulted in some delayed mortality. Hence, it is possible that significant mortality may occur among mallards at toxicant concentrations $\leq$ 5,000 ppm if an adequate number of birds are tested).